# *APPENDIX*

Vol. 34, No. 23 June 6, 1975

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGER'S GUIDE TO REVISED RULES OF DESCRIPTION
## Supplement

Compiled by Elizabeth L. Tate, Chief, Descriptive Cataloging Division,
and the staff of the Principal Descriptive Cataloger's Office

Discussions at regional workshops, comments submitted to the ALA/RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee at its Midwinter open hearings, and inquiries from Library of Congress catalogers have brought to our attention certain specific questions about the revised rules for the description of monographs. To make the solutions devised at the Library for some of these questions more generally available to catalogers, the Descriptive Cataloging Division has compiled this supplement to the guide issued as Appendix II to the August 1, 1974 LC *Information Bulletin*. The text to which these comments refer is *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, North American Text . . . Chapter 6, Separately Published Monographs . . .* (Chicago, American Library Association, 1974).

The Library of Congress has adopted the following practice for applying the revised rules to reprint editions. When a reprint and/or facsimile edition of a work originally published before 1821 is issued with a new title page (or with both the original and a new title page), it is cataloged according to the provisions of the revised chapter 6; reprint and facsimile editions having only the original title page are cataloged, like other early works, according to the 1967 version of chapter 6.

### AACR

**Title and statement of authorship area**

134C The revised rules of description categorize an alternative title as "other title" not as part of the "title proper." (e.g. Cappy Ricks: or, The subjugation of Matt Peasley / by P. B. Kyne. –)

134D The rule does not require that the cataloger add an author statement to every entry. Only formal statements of authorship found in the work should be used, since the statement of authorship in the standard bibliographic description should show authorship as it is represented in the item being cataloged. If there is no formal statement on the work being cataloged, the cataloger should not add one to the standard bibliographic description. Questions naturally arise concerning what can be regarded as a "formal" author statement. Typically an author statement appearing in direct conjunction with the title is formal. Otherwise only a statement appearing at head of title, on the verso of the title page, on the cover, or elsewhere in the preliminaries, in an isolated or prominent position, should be considered a formal expression of authorship and transcribed in the body of the entry from these sources. The author statement should not be extracted from any source, however, if it appears there in a sentence of text. Also, the name of the author appearing not in an author statement but in the imprint position in the work, although expressed formally, is not used as an author statement in the title and statement of authorship area, because in the imprint it is expressing a publisher function, rather than an author function.

Since the formal statement of authorship is transcribed as it appears on the piece, terms meaning "incorporated" or "limited" and their abbreviations are included with corporate names, even though these same terms can be omitted in the imprint area.

Sponsors of conferences represent a type of authorship. Names of sponsors transcribed in the authorship area should be separated from the title proper by space-slash-space. Names of sponsors given in a subsidiary authorship statement should be separated from preceding elements of the statement by a

space-semicolon-space (e.g. Proceedings of the Cat Lovers Conference / edited by Phelina Tigris ; sponsored by the International Animal Protection League and the Midwest Humane Society).

**Imprint area**

138D If there is no explicit indication of a publisher, and the corporate author appears on the title page either in the author statement or at head of title or is named in the preliminaries, the corporate author is interpreted to be also the publisher of the work and transcribed as such without the use of brackets, in the imprint area.

If a personal author is also the publisher, the author's surname alone should be used in the imprint area. The name of the publisher should *not* be replaced by a generic word like "The Author."

The name of the publisher can be given in abbreviated form in the imprint, if it also appears anywhere in the title and authorship area.

140 For works published before the functions of printer, publisher, and bookseller were differentiated, the place of printing and the printer are transcribed as found in the work and in the position allocated to the publisher (cf. 138B3); [s.l. :s.n.] are to be omitted.

For modern works, for which place of publication and publisher are unknown, the phrase "Printed by" may be omitted from the printer's imprint, even though it appears on the piece. A printer's imprint may be abridged in accordance with the specifications of rule 138A.

**Collation area**

141B Leaves of plates, because they do not form part of the numeration of pages or leaves of text of a publication, were not in the past regarded as an element of pagination or foliation. Instead they were mentioned only as "plates" in the illustration statement.

Since this practice did not result in an adequate indication of the physical extent of the work, the ISBD(M) has attempted to correct this deficiency by including the number of leaves of plates as part of the pagination or foliation statement. The particular illustration on the plates (e.g. map) or just the abbreviation "ill." is still being used in addition as part of the illustration statement. A sheet of paper on which a plate or plates have been printed is a leaf of plates. The phrase does not refer to the recto only or the verso only or to the illustrations contained on the sheet of paper. Therefore, the count should be made of the number of these sheets of paper.